Prof L. Atlee

3

early medical manuscript

Dr John Light ATLEE
Lecture notes, 1818 & 1820.
at U. of Pa.
famous Lancaster Pa surgeon.

See DAB & Kelly.

1 Certain it is I have afforded very little relief in Gout & Rheumatism, wth certain exceptions I shall hereafter mention Europ Nor think the Colchicum & Eau need the same -

2 During the investigations to ascert the basis in Eau the de referral of articles w^h intro a tritm of gout - all of wh w^h I off relief not the least in the Elaterium - prom combin wth Laudanum frij in 40 or 50 gtt Laud.
White Hellebore also - Dose Tenf full w^h 40 or 60 gtt Laudanum.
Gratiola is also neg tho agent - but in 10 or 20 gr the fluid rendd -
Tobacco wells supp^t cont the basis & Eau for its efficacy - Diff reports exist concern it - the Lady, wth prais it - the Opinion

3 Here comes in the local affection & tritm - Now preceding Vol -

Wednesday February 18th 1818. Lecture 79th continued.

It has been very much employed by the physicians in this city and there is not one who does not possess a favorable opinion of it. It always proves beneficial in a paroxysm of gout. To this united testimony in its favour I must deny my assent. I have used it in 6 or 8 cases & with no advantage. But I am told by Drs Physick, Dorsey & others that the medicine I employed must have been inert & that I did not use the proper kind. Of this I am almost persuaded myself, as that I used had neither any effect on the paroxysm nor could I discover any effects on the system. On the whole, therefore, it is with great confidence I recommend both to your attention. The dose of the vinous tr: of Colchicum is a teaspoonful or of the Eau Medicinale ℥j a ℥ij to be taken morning & night & to have their operation encouraged by warm diluent drinks.

It has already been said that Gout though generally fixed in one of the extremities, will sometimes locate itself in a more vital part. as the Alimentary canal, the stomach, the head, the heart, the lungs, the kidneys &c. But the most common part of attack of all these is

1 or Spiced Wine or Brandy.

2 ℥ 2 pri 1000 - 1500 gtt in a dose of ℞.

the stomach, producing nausea, vomiting, violent spasm and if not relieved it speedily proves fatal. Gastric affections of this kind demand a different treatment. It has been recommended to use ~~stimulants~~ anodynes, as opium, volatile alkali, ether, wine, or hot brandy toddy. either of these articles may be used. but most confidence should be placed first in opium & ether, & then the volatile alkali or Musk julep. This last is a very valuable remedy in these cases. It is a fact worthy your recollection that the stomach in these cases looses its susceptibility to the action of medicines & in prescribing any one of the articles I have enumerated, we should always have the dose very much augmented. This remark alludes particularly to Laudanum the dose of which is to be 4 times increased. one hundred drops have been given, though but half the dose is the most common prescription. Hot applications to the abdomen are not to be overlooked. they check vomiting sometimes & quiet the stomach & prepare it for the administration of other remedies. As I have mentioned this is the plan of treatment in Retrocedent Gout. Not a little benefit will in many cases be derived from the lancet. this is a curious practice. to bleed, while we are giving

at the same time stimulants, however paradoxical it may appear, is a very important remedy - We are in the use of the lancet to use great discrimination - when there is great pain bleeding is most imperiously demanded - the pulse cannot be trusted, being mostly feeble and depressed - In making up your decision with respect to bleeding you are to take into consideration, the strength of the patient, the violence of the pain, the temperature of the surface & the power of the system to react after venesection - Notwithstanding all that is said against it by European writers, venesection, & sometimes copious, is frequently employed ~~with~~ in Gout of the stomach and with very great success - It is a fact that Gout does very frequently occur with ~~very~~ such very great violence that we are not able to overcome the paroxysm by the diffusible stimulants - The lancet under these circumstances may be employed & it almost always produces a removal of the complaint - Of all the antispasmodics in these cases, the best is the copious use of the lancet -

In some cases Gout attacks the lungs & assumes the appearance of Pneumonic Inflammation, & most generally like Asthma - In such cases the treatment is the same

1 Rb. Vf cupr. & Blisters &c

2 The Kidneys are very liable to a translation of gout producing Nephritis - Commonly found extract w/ give relief appl a Bath & pr. under Diuretics - B wh obst flow of & Blist & off part & opium als required - It is also in Nephrit for gout pr. Colchicum is a benefit - Whether for its Diuret eff or not I c n determine But is a fact to in cert cases pr. Nephrit effect & doses Colchicum w/ afford relief.

3 Mo immerse the feet in Stimul Pedil & ~~on time give~~ appl Blisters & extr & on time give Opium internally

as when it originates from cold or the ordinary causes of the complaint. Not less difference is to be in our practice when it attacks the Brain. Bleeding general & local, blisters applied to the head, or neck & we should purge actively & use all the remedies that are demanded in the Apoplectic, Paralytic or Comatose condition of the brain. these being the forms which gout most frequently assumes.

When it attacks the Heart, which is rarely the case, it is generally fatal immediately. though now and then it assumes the form of Angina Pectoris. When it attacks the heart it creates great solicitude in the patient for the consequences. We are generally unable to do good on account of the suddenness of the attack. these cases I have mentioned were fatal immediately. But when there is time for remedies, bleeding and antispasmodics, constitute the proper treatment. With respect to Retrocedent gout there is one precept of universal application. this is to invite back or restore the disease to the extremities. & this may be done by pedeluvia rendered more stimulating by salt or Cayenne pepper, mustard or higher spices. There, with Sinapisms or Blisters to the wrists or ancles, are the most effectual remedies.

Nosological writers have given Gout different names when

Perhaps met with several cases brought on by lemonade.

+ diet

1 It is commonly met w in Women assuming the form of Hypalenia

× with symptoms of Dyspepsia -

2 It only diff fr Misplaced joint in this feature it while in the Misplc it is misplac it is more in Atonic -

it attacks different parts of the body & this they call mis placed Gout - This disease changes its situation - It attacks the heart, the lungs, the liver, & the Kidneys, producing nephritis & the calculous affections - I have met with it on the skin, occasioning eruptions about the anus - It runs on & attacks the genital organs - & I met with a case in the Alms-house, which always produced priapism - But whatever may be the place of attack, the treatment is always to be conducted upon the general principles already laid down. Next I am to make a few remarks on. Atonic Gout or that which is attended with debility - This is owing to a gouty diathesis remaining in the system, though it is not strong enough to assume an inflammatory appearance - It always affects the stomach & producing nausea vomiting, pain, cardialgia, gastrodynia, these are accompanied by pain in different parts of the body - which is relieved by a discharge of wind from the stomach - It is most generally connected with constipation, tho' sometimes the opposite state of the bowels with great tenesmus - To these may be added - Hypochondriasis, palpitations, painful affections of the head, giddiness vertigo, apoplexy & palsy - In this form of gout we are

to now & then w̄ inert w̄ Atonic fant as th result of ile cured Tonic fant. These cures are connected w̄ fit disord & A.C. indicated & intoxicated appearance of all th secret ~~wth~~ & liver & intestines. = Exactly in these cases I have had th practice adm & admin. of Mercury with the view to its alterative effect. I give a Blue Pill every night for several days to purge it off & more & alternate it w̄ tonics & this is th only cases in wh I have seen M of any util.

th

to restore the tone of the stomach & in general to resort to those remedies which strengthen the whole system - To meet the first indication the remedies are the same as in Dyspepsia - We are to guard against constipation & for this purpose the Rhubarb & magnesia or Sulphur other purgatives may be taken - As Tonics - the steel with the bark or other vegetable tonics S. Quinine are to be preferred - They will be ineffectual unless the patients habits are changed - he should use active exercise &c - As regards diet I have very little to add to what I have so recently remarked when treating of Dyspepsia - As a general rule light animal food is to be preferred - milk As to drink, it is now pretty generally inferred that malt liquors are prejudicial - wine is to be preferred & when the stomach is debilitated, ardent spirits or old rum - To relieve painful affections of the head vertigo &c - I have found nothing so serviceable as the Vol: R. of Gum Guiacum or the Gum Guiacum itself - Warner's cordial will be found very serviceable, & it also keeps the bowels in a soluble condition - To eradicate gout is, as I have already stated, not to be effected - But by proper diet, &c - we will perhaps totaley prevent its attack - ~~On this subject~~ The directions of Cullen are so good, that I recom-

in Perspectives in beginning & it came off
& I then for the added as more oyst
shells & it introduced. — What is remark
able & the fact free in timely use of
New Milk —

mend to your particular attention his chapter on this subject - In conclusion I have only to remark, that many persons ~~easily~~ can prevent the paroxysm by the use of the alkalies - whenever they feel the acid eructations & other symptoms of an approaching paroxysm by taking an alkali, they can prevent it - I have known these to keep off an attack & what is better perhaps an emetic. In this way Judge Cooper frequently prevents a paroxysm. They neutralize the acid in the stomach - I have known patients relieved as soon as they had drank a pint of new milk - You see, gentlemen, that I have recommended nothing very peculiar in this disease - What I have told you are remedies which are applicable to the general states of every disease - Too long have we ~~looked~~ regarded gout as with superstitious awe - we have looked on it differently from other diseases - we have been afraid to touch it - Since the time of Sydenham the treatment has been marked by doubt & irresolution - The first step towards a cure is to dismiss entirely all our prejudices & consider it as a case of ordinary disease & to be managed by the use of common remedies -

Thursday February 19th 1818. Lecture 80th

As I promised, gentlemen, the other day I am now to resume and complete the consideration of Pulmonary Consumption. I had at my last lecture on this subject arrived at the second stage of Tubercular Consumption, and delivered to you an account of the general remedies which are best calculated to meet this stage. Of late the practise has been revived, especially in this city, of attempting to heal the tubercles and ulceration of the lungs, by the inhalation of the vapour of Balsamic substances. What is their precise operation I am not prepared to say, as my experience with them is very limited. but many of my medical friends think highly of it, & I am not disposed to differ from them. The principle articles that are employed are the Terebethinate preparations & the Balsam of Peru. I have never used them, but the other forms of these medicines I have always found so irritating, that I rather think they are injurious. they always increase the cough & oppression &c. It was remarked by me that it was an old practise. In Bennet's celebrated work on Pulmonary consumption I find this practise is especially recommended, and the greatest confidence was placed in Sulphur & the Balsams. Could we believe half what is said of this remedy we should

1 m more m b effect for Sar fuming - introd
by Dr Crichton - m of applic - is boiling it
n wet - or poker? repeated 3 or 4 t day -
Chapm recom its trial - as it is uef in deep
seated ulcers, is balsamic to eptern sores &
the lungs toler the fumes - This is corrob by
pot remov n cedar & pine swamps being
healthy - or relieved in P.E. the Terebinth subst
being differs n atmosph - Dr Physick has
lately recom t used n new remedy - It is the
unwashed wool of a Sheep, cont the dirty oil
se - It w led to its use fr h s it benef in
eptern & old sores n scurf It used it in 2
cases - In one fam adv wh th w cop dep
of parval matt the wom entirely recov?
n 2d case it failed - Its eff may dep on the
vol alk it cont wh is uef in Phaged tele-
Eper o t h m w every var of subst in
fuming, as w c in dis our recm n Stramon
w advantage, nor will they oper thro the

not desire any others. Bennet says that he has seen the greatest benefit derived from it. Not long after Bennet wrote on this subject, Dr Munge proposed instead of these substances to inhale ~~the~~ vapour of sulphuric Ether. Then the celebrated Sir Ivens proposed the Hypericum as the best of any substitute for the Balsams. The best of these articles is undoubtedly the Ether. it may either be used alone or in combination with the Hemlock. The mode of Preparing it is by digesting the Hemlock in Ether for three or four days. afterwards it is to be held to the mouth and inhaled & if it does not succeed in healing the ulcer, it mitigates very much the cough, the dyspnoea & lessens the irritation. Also on the same principle Atmospheric air mixed with the factitious gases was of late very much used. Dr Beddoes established at Bristol a Pneumatic institution under the impression that the inhalation of these gases would heal the foul ulceration of the lungs & increase the healing process. What ever may be the theory on which they were given they always proved unavailing. There is not a single case on record of Pulmonary consumption being cured by these necans. On the same principles, it was said, by these enthusiasts, that the patients should inhale the vapour of cows. That they

medicine upon system. The stomach now partake of dis. it performs its functions with the slightest abatement. ~~in its efforts~~

should not only visit the stables, but should sleep there & live with them, and absurd as it may appear two or three cases were cured by it - one of them was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Priestly & another was a lady of very distinguished rank in England. In what manner this operates is not well understood. It is said that the inhalation of the breath of a cow is very beneficial, but having never seen it tried I cannot recommend it to you. It is affirmed by all the writers in favour of this practice, that butchers & those who reside much among cows, are totally exempt from consumption. Extensive as were the researches of Dr. Beddoes, he could not find among all the butchers in England one who had Pulmonary consumption. It is also said that those who work in animal jellies or are employed in making glue are totally exempt from this disease. It is also recommended to bury the patient in the earth. This practice originated in Spain there are not wanting some instances of its being tried. It was tried by Dr. Gregory, but he says that so far from doing good it always increased the catarrhal affection. If it did succeed in Ireland it was rather supposed to be owing to some Hibernian Bull. If not relieved by these remedies ~~that~~ many symptoms of a very serious character make

1 hot brandy or Salt

2 alone or in mint with Peru Bark & Sack Lit

alum &c

their appearance - As these are always of a symptomatic nature, they should be attended to - of these one is Night-sweats - For these the patient should sleep under flannel - & the body should be rubbed with it[1] - Of the internal remedies many are prescribed - among the best is the Sulphuric acid[2] - Nitre also has been recommended - Now and then I have derived advantage from using Prepared chalk, or oyster shells. also lime water freely taken is very beneficial - I have known many Diuretics to be useful - as eating water melons - or drinking cold water - this last is useful in stopping night sweats - The mode of operation of diuretics is easily understood - They produce a determination from the surface of the body to the urinary organs - It sometimes happens that these sweats are checked by stimulating the exhalant vessels by diaphoretic medicines - we know that purgatives sometimes cure diarrhoea & in the same way diaphoretics may cure night sweats - As regards the diarrhoea which supervenes I have so fully treated on this subject already, that I shall not detain you now - The treat is to be conducted in the manner before recommended - It ought to be recollected that purging is mischievous and ought to be checked - Diarrhoe at this stage of the complaint

1 & alleviate the other symptoms &c

2 Milk of Ammonia

3 dose a tea spoon full

4 all of them have a power

is very apt to suspend the cough. 1 At this stage of the complaint the cough which throughout the attack is extremely troublesome now becomes aggravated & demands immediate relief: The remedies recommended under the head of Pneumonia should be used. 2 The cough mixture will be useful. It is ~~under~~ in these cases that the Balsamic medicines evince their greatest power. The Balsam of Copaiba is very good. also the Tolu & this may be used when the former fails. There is a nostrum called the Balsam of Honey, sold in our shops, which is exceedingly useful. 3 It is essentially composed of the Balsam Tolu, blended with other articles to dilute it & render it more palatable. It was not long ago that great reliance was placed on these cough medicines, but their utility was denied by Hothgill & since then they have not been much employed. Notwithstanding this, I am convinced that they can only be productive of injury, whilst there is inflammatory action. They were formerly used in every stage of the disease. therefore the fault lies with the practitioner & not with the medicine. 4 ~~Ap~~ Of all these medicines most confidence is to be placed in Opium, either alone or in its various compounds. It enters into all the combinations of cough mixtures. It can not be dispensed with

1 all narcotics

2 Inhalations –

& affords the only comfort to the patient at this stage of the disease. But I am convinced that opium affords more relief than what is obtained from it as a mere palliative.[1] When tubercles & ulceration exist I know no medicine from which more relief will be obtained than from opium. In the ulcerative stage our view in giving it, is to suspend irritation.[2]

This concludes what I have to say on Tubercular consumption & I should not have been so lengthy but it appears in so many different forms, that it was extremely necessary.

Next I am to call your attention to Catarrhal consumption. or that which arises in consequence of Catarrh. There are some peculiarities which distinguish it from the other. In the first place it comes on without predisposition & it is primarily situated in the trachea & bronchia. Commencing in the trachea it may well be supposed to originate from this disease. It is different from tubercular consumption. At first the disease is very analogous to Catarrh, being attended with sore throat &c. The matter expectorated is only Phlegm or mucus. The matter at last changes & becomes purulent or pus. At this time the patient becomes alarmed and is sensible of his danger. Dissections of those who

1 Depletion 8

" for several weeks in succession

have died of Catarrhal Consumption, have shewn that the pus is only a morbid secretion of the trachea & bronchiæ, & that instead of ulceration of the lungs, these organs scarcely ever exhibit marks of disease. But from the membranous lining of the trachea & bronchiæ pus is secreted. It is another peculiarity of this disease that Hemoptysis never takes place. If it does it proceeds only from the rupture of a very minute vessel. As to the Treatment of this form of Consumption I have little to say. The indications are the same as before mentioned. But, however, it is more inflammatory in its nature & it attacks the plethoric & robust & comes on more suddenly than the Scrophulous form. All the anti-phlogistic remedies may be used largely & with unequivocal utility. They must be perfect in your recollection, & need not again be repeated. But there is some difference of treatment and it should be known. It is found that in the forming stage of these cases emetics are very useful, & they should be employed as soon is the inflammatory action is reduced by the more directly depleting remedies. These measures being premised we should put the patient under the influence of mercury as soon as possible. In these cases when it does

1 wounds & contusions

not effect a cure, it never proves detrimental as in Tubercular consumption - To these two forms may be added a third, which occurs very frequently in our own country - It may be said to proceed from Pneumonic inflammation & may be called apostheumatous Consumption or consumption from an abscess - It is not necessary to dwell on this particularly - It originates most frequently from a Pleurisy & its causes may be supposed to be the same - But there is some difference in this apostheumatous kind of C - It is uniformly attended with a deep seated pain in the side, with oppression of the chest, & cough - There is no expectoration of any thing but phlegm until the abscess ruptures - The Treatment is precisely the same as in Catarrhal consumption - The principal indication in the early stage is to prevent the formation of an abscess - It is here that I would resort to mercury to produce salivation totally regardless of the pulse &c - We find it useful in congestions of the Liver & other viscera & it is not less so in the lungs - It is my practice to resort to it in all cases of lingering Pleurisy & it is in these cases that it displays its powers - Do not, then, delay the use of mercury for one moment

1 ruptures sometimes spontaneously

a Vertigo & Tob &c

The abscess having formed we must then endeavour to discharge its contents & then to heal the ulcer. When the abscess does not rupture, we can hasten it by Emetics. Even after the abscess is broken the matter is with difficulty brought up & considerable dyspnoea remains. In these cases we may use expectorants - or inhale watery vapour or the vapour of ether. Every part of the subsequent treatment is so analogous that any further notice of it would become superfluous. But I can not forbear to state that in some of these apothematous cases the (with Acid & Ammonia) I have found to be very beneficial. How it operates I do not know. but that it affords relief to the dyspnoea &c. there can be no doubt. The Nitric acid has a great effect in healing those ulcers which are situated on the external parts of the body & I can not see why it should not be beneficial in those which are seated in the Pulmonary organs. Though we can not cure Consumption in its advanced stage, it is our duty to attack the disease as soon as possible & to prevent its increasing if possible. The first step is to remove the patient to a more healthy climate. It has generally been the practice to select a climate that was warm, equable, & temperate. but the

1 London

utility of this has lately been denied - In my lectures on Pathology I stated that Dr Bond always sent his consumptive patients into a miasmatic country with a view of inducing ague & fever - what the effects of this practice were I can not precisely state, but tradition is favorable to it ~~fact~~ It is the opinion of English physicians that the action of Intermittents is an incompatible one & that it will remove every other disease - In the language of one of them "it is a despot & will brook no brother near the throne - It is a fact, that throughout the globe, wherever this disease prevails, every other one vanishes, & this is particularly true as regards England - It is true that in Devonshire, which is a dry country, much consumption prevails & no Intermittent fever - But in the county of Lincoln which is a miasmatic country, Intermittent fever prevails very much and Pulmonary consumption is hardly ever known - Nor do these writers confine their observations to their own country, but they extend them to the continent - They state that in Holland Intermittent Fever is very prevalent & that Pulm: Consumption is one of the rarest complaints - Dr Hogan

Crimson - Bombay, Naples - United States -
Wells & Young

in a paper, published 20 or 30 years ago makes the same remark - The same remark holds good in Flanders. In Egypt ague & fever are very frequent in their occurrence & Pulm: Consumption is not known! But the most striking evidence they have adduced, is in Italy - It is well known to you that this climate is the most equable and temperate in the world - They say, that, in the dry districts Pulm: Cons: prevails to a great extent & that in the fenny districts especially where rice has been cultivated & much moisture the Fever & ague prevails & Consumption is not known - Notwithstanding all this accumulation of evidence, I do not wish to press their opinions on you - Before we surrender up our prejudices, which may be in favour of a different sort of climate & the beneficial effects, of which have been confirmed by our experience, these assertions should be better authenticated - Till such facts are proven let us not, surrender up those opinions, which, practical experience informs us, are perfectly sound -

Friday February 20th 1840 - Lecture 81st M. P.

At the conclusion of the lecture of yesterday I was discussing the description of Climate most favorable to consumptive patients. It appears from what I said on that occasion, that, although there can be little doubt that a mild and equable climate is to be preferred, it is difficult to determine the particular spot to which to send such patients. It also appears, that the inhabitants of those places to which we were in the habit of sending such patients were themselves subject to the disease. It universally prevails in France - at Lyons, Paris, Bordeaux - though many patients are sent there. Nor is it different with Vienna, Rome, Leghorn, Naples, or any one part of Italy. And even the Isbog Islands of Madeira & Sicily, which are so celebrated, constitute no exception. It appears that the part of Europe now selected by European practitioners is in the South of Spain near or about Valencia. By us the West India Islands & of these Bermuda, is preferred. But none of these Islands are free from it & Bermuda less than any other on account of the exposure to the sea air. On this account the largest of the West India islands are

to be preferred, and are the best to which we can send our patients. It appears that no section of our country is exempt from consumption, though it is most prevalent in New York and on the coast of the Eastern states. It is therefore best to remove patients from such places. but so exceedingly vaciable is our climate that it is difficult to select any particular spot to which they can be sent. To the interior of Georgia or New orleans there is the least objection, but even here there is great vicissitude of weather & they run great hazard, unless care and circumspection be used. on the whole therefore from the great inconvenience of changing the place of residence & the equivocal utility, I think that confining the patient during the winter in a room of equable temperature is to be preferred. Much benefit is said to be derived in the early stage from a sea voyage. but if in the advanced stage I have never seen any advantage from it & I have known even death to take place from the hardships of it. As a substitute in mild weather nothing is better than exercise, especially on horseback. Sydenham first recommended this strongly, & subsequent experience has confirmed its beneficial effects.

1 pubis

2

2 a acetabulum the socket of the os coxae

3 Tarsus

4 Femur

But this is to be regulated by circumstances: It is as much a tonic as any other thing; & when there is inflammatory action, it should not be used. Employed in this stage it will frequently bring on Hemoptysis. But this inflammation being reduced, I believe that moderate exercise deserves all the praise it has recieved. After all, however, little benefit will be derived from the preceding remedies unless great attention be paid to diet. The diet should be light and easy of digestion. weak & so as not to excite the system. No diet is better than the milk in these cases. and hence the milk diet has been immemorially and justly prescribed. To conclude these Prophylactic directions, I have to remark that the exciting causes must be avoided & above all exposure to cold. & the patient should keep up an equable perspiration by wearing flannel next the skin. With this I conclude the History of Pulmonary consumption. I have stated to you three different kinds & of these I have proven one to be wholly incurable. The other two we do not consider so & try to afford relief. But to one is extremely rare, & I can not recommend any particular remedy. It therefore becomes our duty to ~~attack~~ to prevent its formation

1 Rheumatic h. no antecedent complaint - while
Gout is preceded by pt gastric distress -

and attack it in its early stage. Every practitioner warrants the conclusion that we can not cure Tubercular Consumption & that although it is occasionally cured, we cannot confide in any particular remedies.

Next I am to resume the consideration of the diseases of the Muscular System - and first of **Rheumatism**.

Closely resembling Gout is Rheumatism - they are so closely allied, that they can hardly be distinguished. But Rheumatism generally arises from some evident cause, and gout does not - as when it is produced from cold! The limbs in rheumatism though swelled do not present the bright shining colour as in gout. In the one the large joints are generally affected in the other the small - Gout has its remissions which Rheumatism has not - After all the most essential difference is, that gout always originates in the stomach & Rheumatism never does - I mean as a primary affection - By all nosologists it has been divided into Acute & Chronic - It would, perhaps, be right not to divide them into two different diseases but merely to consider them as a different variety of the same disease. It would, therefore be more proper to call them Tonic & Atonic - as in Gout. But this is only verbal criticism & of no practical utility -

Acute Rheumatism ~~is attended~~ attacks suddenly with pain attended with fever. Chronic is attended with the reverse state of the system. Of the causes of Rheumatism may be enumerated, the changes & vicissitudes of weather, and those which produce all other Phlegmonous diseases, as cold &c. It most frequently attacks in the fall & winter as the weather then is most variable. Acute Rheumatism usually attacks persons in early life though I have seen it in old persons, & in children producing inflammation of the brain & Hydrocephalus. It has been considered by all writers as a genuine case of Phlegmasia. That there is a very high degree of action can not be denied, but as in Gout, it would appear one of a very peculiar nature, have none, at least, of the characteristics of genuine or phlegmonic inflammation; either in its progress or termination. In all my practice I never saw but one run into suppuration. But I am not aware that this peculiar form of Rheumatism requires any peculiar mode of treatment. The same remedies are demanded as in the other ~~Chronic~~ Inflammatory affections. No disease attacks in a greater variety of forms than Rheumatism. It most usually affects the large joints, as the knees, hips, shoulders &c., but it also attacks the head, sides, loins, poo-

A Mr Long also said by Richter the Liver is
liable to Rheumatism – It attacks the Joints
feeble – Sir D. Dundas described it first – "very
rare, he saw but 9 cases in 36 years, in frey the
few supposed – Patient complains of great anxiety
& precordial difficult respir & fear of suffoc –
Pain acute pain a very & beat, but not alw –
taking food appears it, sh is pulsat & beat, vertigo
& ringing in ears are raised & pulsat c be heard – Pulse
is often quick & irreg, often sk, but in frey hard –
& cordiac the left side edem & acc of wrist & ankles
It may also occur by Rheum fever – Heart is
also affected – All young persons bef the age
of 20 died – & the recov are to regard other
to regst & milk diet. In Dipset the Art mentaj
Art mitral pericard & sometimes other & Art & Pleur.
Supst & Art is pale, soft & tender" – The Rheum
fev affects large joints as shoulds, hips, knees, elbows
ankles & wrist, the finger & toes seldom affe –
Symptoms – Pyrexia, very frequ, & strong & is ac
pulse – In most cases the local affect precedes the fever

ducing lumbago, & also the muscles & skin - By some writers Rheumatism is considered as a centrifugal disease, & this is considered as being the most distinct mark between it & the arthritic diseases - But this does not hold good on all occasions, for I have seen retrocedent Rheumatism thrown on the stomach, alimentary canal, the lungs, the liver especially when previously debilitated by Hepatitis, & all the great viscera - & not great & we have instances of Rheumatism assailing the very fountain of the circulation! The Treatment so much resembles that of Podagra, that I have already anticipated it - As it occurs in the United States we must always begin by copious venesection & it must be repeated as long as the symptoms call for it - There is no substitute for it & no other remedy must be employed untill the inflammatory action is reduced by direct depletion - This I wish to impress upon you, as by some writers venesection is nearly laid aside & other remedies substituted in its place - It is the practice of the London Physicians to throw aside the Lancet and substitute the Peruvian Bark - what is the success of this practice there I am not ready to say, it is, however, recommended by Fordyce, Haygarth, Heberden, Fothergill, Lettsom & many others -

in these cases th pain is fixd in one part. When fever precedes, pain shifts fr 3 or 4 places bef fixing itself. Aft th th joint swells & infl & rel is afforded. Th. not also. Bowels r gen costive, th th stom is not an effect. Urine is not col. & no sediment. Bett after depos later sed, wh is fawn gen. th. n also as in fant. Porgin & cocum dis, th very fr oth remed. Lomb cops, & n aff relief.

1 Hordyce says Bf is aft to prod translat a dis th sin intern part & th wyf says ~~it is by~~ Bark in R is equal to Merc in Syphilis.

2 all th Brit mr, h, r n in fav of Bark, Sydenh Cull Hom & all recom Bf.

2. They h, d food by redu febr nat & excitem, & open remed. Emetics h also to exploit in fever remits dur th day, but Rheum & bp th Europ mr r usr at night or warm in bed. Gir th prepare a bark. Except in one fr a dis, I h n expr th a recom. That is in Intern Rheum wh th Hom is n oppr w Bile & here useful. Antim w Nitre best gir to us to allay fever.

1. But I am persuaded that if this practice was used here
the in Sm cases P. Bath w be find an important remedy
the result would be different. During my residence in Lon-
don I saw many cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism
treated by Bark & Arsenic, and few of them got perfectly
well. & venesection in these cases was so distinctly indica-
ted that an American Practicioner would not have hesitated
to employ the lancet. It is stated by Sir Geo: Fordyce, that
bloodletting has the effect of determining the disease from
the joints to some more vital part. To this I am opposed,
as I have never seen this effect produced from the most cop-
ious bleeding. Whatever may be the practise in England, it is
our sacred duty, to employ bleeding here, as without it oth-
er remedies are nugatory & unavailing. 2 After venesection
has been sufficiently employed, the Bowels should be evacu-
ated by mercurial or saline purges. Much benefit will be
derived from it, but not so much as in the Arthritic affec-
tions. The reason is obvious, as Gout is a gastric affection &
is therefore cured by purgatives. & Rheumatism is primarily
seated in the joints, & they are only a secondary remedy. 3
Sweating constitutes an important part of the treatment.
It has been universally employed for ages, by every description
of practicioners. Nevertheless it can only be beneficial when

1 If it opes slowly or it is diffict in keeping up perspirat or we from it by Mrs Beverz & it wafs Bott - the only Bark applie to Rheumat. The popular practt, wh is a a bad one, to manage R or it bitts Sn Root, it Thoroughwort & alum ule or it Pleurisyroots - we prove useff by acting on Diaffs Diuretics - At in fout Diuretics & mt beef Tea can new & it can mod exhit in both. The Peppribers bag 1 an ref in Rh with called R: Meed - Mitts or 2 good, wh gie as Drafts in Or tea - Also the Fract Colocum, seminal tine & also of the root

venesection has been premised - Nothing is more certain than that sweating is hurtful in the early stages of the complaint. Even if it comes on spontaneously, it is in this stage hurtful - This is a remark of some importance and should be remembered - in the early stage of rheumatism it is found that sweating, although indicated by nature, is unavailing & even mischievous - The first diaphoretics to be used are the mild antimonial & after these the more stimulating - of these the best is the Dover's Powder - In favour of this medicine I can give my unbiased testimony - But as a maxim pertinent to this case, let it be recollected that the Dover's powder is never admissible in this disease, in the greater stage, while any considerable febrile excitement prevails, & when once begun, the sweating is steadily to be maintained for not less, on an average, than 24 hours - & it should even be kept up during the continuance of the complaint, if we relax its use, it is hurtful! whilst we are attending or using these general measures, we must not neglect the local affection - The inflammation, pain & swelling of the joints keep up fever & should be attended to - As in Gout much difference of opinion prevails as to the proper practice to be pursued in these cases - on the authority of the Russian Physicians, cold applications have been

I offer no fear as I believe Cold applied
in infl of the throat of Lungs & large joints or hurtf -

Jackson of Boston, it is constantly pursued & also
in Spain with advantage, but I should be
afraid of Metastasis -

I think of Seidamore the same mixture as in Gout
the Camphorate & Alkali is recom by him - the
syr is to be applied. the leaves of tulip poplar
good - flannel fins wet used by Brown
a mechanic was by one before I saw the work of
Belfour

Tulip Poplar leaves a useful
remedy use as a topical application
also in head ache

used in this country. But from my own experience with it I am persuaded that it never fails to increase the pain & that it produces much mischief. Why cold should not prove as useful in Rheumatism, as in the other Phlegmasiæ, does not very clearly appear. But of the fact there can be little doubt, & we must be governed accordingly in practice. Much benefit will be derived from topical bleeding, by cups and leeches & after this a succession of blisters to keep up a perpetual counter-irritation discharge must be used. Within the last few years a new remedy has been very much recommended. It is employed by Dr Balfour of Edinburgh. It is a flannel roller to be carried from below upwards round the affected limb. It is said to afford immediate relief, & if continued will effect a permanent cure. My own experience, however, in inflammatory Rheumatism is entirely against this remedy. In those cases in which I have tried it, it afforded no relief and increased the pain. By the same practitioner it has been recommended to use percussion on the affected limb, such as striking the limb with a mallet covered with soft leather, or linen. This is a practice borrowed from the Savages of the South sea islands, as such a mode of curing this affection is related by Capt. Cook. It is said to afford

1. as to opium in Rh: or r to be good in gout.
It also offers acute unstudied Rh. ev in Dou D
& ink it indu perspir, hurtful. M recol to
pu fresh gen demand it. I in cures L, in b
need earlier. It cures or not within women or in
wh inst habits. Either alone or comb w
cal & ipecac it is a cures, serviceable.

2 It is to be managed exactly as in the ordinary mg
by V & antiphlog measures as directed in the
History of the acid fleuxed gout,

3 I recall attending a Mr Baker attached to Lg.
where every day or two th. w an interval a dis for 4
joints to the Bowels. When the joints swelled the
Bow effect or cured & vice versa.

relief - but I have never used it in any one solitary instance
As regards the benefit of the application of the flannel
roller in Chronic Rheumatism, there can be no doubt,
but that it will be serviceable - but of this I shall speak
tomorrow - 1

Monday February 23d 1818 - Lecture 82nd

It was stated by me in my last lecture that Rheumatism occasionally appeared as a disease of one of the internal organs as the brain, the lungs, and even of the heart itself - But when it assumes this particular mode of appearance it demands no particular treatment except that we are warranted to use diaphoretics rather earlier than in the other cases, in order to produce a determination to the surface - Directed by this principle I have used them frequently and am well satisfied with their effects - When it attacks the bowels it assumes the form of Dysentery, or Diarrhoe - These diseases are in some cases produced there originally, but most frequently they arise from Metastasis or Retrocession from the joints to the bowels - Besides the Internal or deep seated Rheumatism we find it attack the superficies or the skin, & it becomes exceedingly painful, producing one min

1 When the dis is local in its nature it may relie by the applic of Sinapisms & effect cure.

2 I have 20 times cured it by the Cold Bath.

versal soreness over the body. As might be expected this will be most effectually relieved by the use of Diaphoretics. The warm bath is a very important remedy, & to obtain the full effect we should apply frictions with a mixture of oil & laudanum after the patient is removed from the bath. After the oil & bath have been used it will be necessary to resort to more powerful & lasting remedies. Purge w the saline artifes & to compl it ana
Of this description by far the best I have ever employed is the Sulphur Suriman & Hot Bath. There are two other forms in which Rheumatism makes its attack. The first is Lumbago, or that of the loins; the other is Sciatica, or that of the hipjoint. They are very similar in their symptoms. but the Lumbago is very frequently of an acute nature & very sudden in its attack. It was only 8 or 10 days ago that I was called to visit a gentleman, who was dressing to go to a party, when he was so suddenly attacked with this disease that he thought his back was broken. In another case, to which I was called the patient thought from the suddenness of the attack that some of his lumbar vertebræ were dislocated. The remedy here is copious bleeding, sometimes to the amount of 40 or 50 ounces.

Dr. Alc

1

1 What is very remarkable I have known cases of Lumbago to be relieved by applying a solution of Mustard plaster in a few minutes or but time Lumbago is not so easily relieved & cured in this way.

2 It must be either original or the consequence of bad management in the early stages of the disease.

This is to be succeeded by evacuations from the bowels, & topical bleeding, by the application of cups to the part - After topical bleeding a blister to the affected part is of the greatest advantage - When it is of the chronic form I have seen the greatest efficacy derived from dry cupping - As a local application I have seen the greatest benefit derived from a mixture of cayenne pepper with brandy, applied by friction - Another application of great value in Chronic Lumbago, is a mixture of common tar diluted with oil to a proper consistence - I have found it very beneficial - The treatment of Sciatica is very analogous to that of Lumbago - but the former most generally attacks old persons, & is of the Chronic form, & demands the remedies accordingly -

Next I am to make a few remarks on **Chronic Rheumatism**. It is attended with pain, without much fever or inflammation & is most generally met with in old persons - Whatever may be its different forms it always is attended with an Atonic state of the system & demands remedies accordingly - In Chronic Rheumatism the phlogistic diathesis is kept up while the system is so much reduced, as to prevent venesection - If there

is any degree of vigour in the system, and we attempt to reduce it by bleeding, it is of no service, and only serves to keep up the complaint - Under such circumstances the best remedy is active purging - It quiets the increase of action & diffuses the excitement which is seated principally in the blood vessels - Consulting the history of diseases, we shall often discover certain relations between them, which will lead us to the most curious and interesting practical conclusions - Every one who has had much clinical experience must have observed, how intimate is the connexion which subsists between rheumatism and the acute affections of the intestinal canal, as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery - The affinity indeed is so striking, especially with dysentery, that this disease has been maintained, on no slender evidence, to be a rheumatic state of the bowels - Be this, however, as it may, we learn that they frequently alternate, or that the affection of the limbs is thrown on the intestines, or reversely, and by this translation, the preexisting complaint is for the time, completely relieved - Nothing, indeed, is more common in the practice of physic, than to see Rheumatism suspended, or even cured, by diarrhoea spontaneously induced - Taught by

this fact the course, which nature points out, I have often imitated it, in the treatment of the more obstinate & protracted cases of the disease before us, & have had much reason to be satisfied with the results. Several years ago I attended a gentleman of the Legation of the British government who was subject to a metastasis from the limb to the body as many fruitless trials I determined to treat it as dysentery & in a short time did not fail to cure the disease. Many similar cases have I had under my care. The celebrated Richter has always considered the Dysentery as nothing more than as a Catarrhal affection. Dr Lind and many others have been also of the same opinion. Notwithstanding this we are from a variety of remedies to advise different modes of treatment. We must frequently resort to those remedies in Chronic Rheumatism which determine Strongly to the surface of the body. Not less to relieve pain, than to waken the excitement and relax the skin the Warm Bath is necessary. The Stimulating diaphoretics, as the Dover's Powder, have been resorted to. but copious sweating in the latter stage of the disease is but an equivocal remedy, and it is better to give those medicines which determine to the

1 When it is too much retained in system for 4 Vol R.
it must given in decoction with aloes or in combination with Lisbon diet drink. Mr Ure is often gained from a simple decoct of Sarsaparilla, in particular when taken to the extent of 2 or 3 pints in the 24 hours.

skin without exciting much perspiration - For this purpose the Terebethinate preparations, The Volatile Alkali, Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, Mezereon, and Gum Guaiacum, are the best. Out of this catalogue of remedies, the most preferable are the Volatile Alkali and Gum Guaiacum, forming in combination, what is called the Volatile Tr of Gum Guaiacum. It has long been used, and the common mode of giving it, is but a teaspoonful once or twice a day. This dose, however, is wholly insufficient. Not less than half an ounce, and often an ounce, should be prescribed, and the proper time for its exhibition is on going to bed, at night. Its effects are very much promoted by copious draughts of any warm beverage, as wine whey &c. Given in so large a quantity, and with the auxiliary means suggested, it seldom fails of producing diaphoresis, and of affording very essential relief to all the symptoms. I did believe that this practice was confined to myself alone, but my friend Dr Jackson of Boston informs me that he has been in the habit of using it, and with equal success. Giving it at bedtime, and in as large doses, as the stomach would bear, he found it very useful.

1 The Lavin comes in here.

2 I have cured many cases w th P. Bark & Arsenic.
The latter practice is a new important remedy. As soon
as it exhibits its effects by dilating the stomach we rely upon
it the complt w in most cases be eradicated.
As in acute rheumatism Diuretics r also
employed & perhaps, w m drinking effects. of
H. H. best I have tried is the Pipsissiwa (quod vide)

It is in these cases that the Peruvian Bark is beneficial, either alone or in combination with the Volatile Alkali. Arsenic is also often useful but so beneficial, it should be continued for some time. It is exactly in the same form of this disease that I prescribe the Sulphur. It is much used by the physicians in the low chronic states of disease, and I am very well satisfied with its powers in this disease. These three last mentioned remedies are of more established efficacy in those cases which originate in marshy Countries. No one can doubt their efficacy in these cases, but nevertheless, their powers are by no means limited to Intermittent Rheumatism. Exhibited in these Chronic cases I am now speaking of, they are no less beneficial. Of late the Colchicum Autumnale or Meadow Saffron, has been used in this disease, and it has been affirmed to be no less beneficial here, than in Gout. It has, heretofore, been only empirically employed. Notwithstanding this it has proven very beneficial, and has performed some very great cures. This article has been much used in this city, and the result has confirmed the reputation, it had previously received in Europe. ~~We the~~

In my hands this medicine has failed, but it may be owing to the preparation not being so strong, as that used by other practicioners. I was consulting with Dr. Physick, some time since, when he declared, that it was as useful in this disease, as was the Bark in Intermittents. As a remedy of a less equivocal character I shall mention an indigenous one. The medicine to which I allude is the Chimaphila Umbellata, Pipsissewa or Rheumatism Weed. I have reason to believe that it has heretofore been used as a Diaphoretic, as it is generally given with warm beverages to produce sweating. From my own experience, however, I think it preferable when given as a Diuretic. To obtain this effect we must use a cold infusion of it and it will be found successful. It is known that Rheumatism, as Gout, very often goes off by the Kidneys, & great benefit will be obtained by producing a determination to the urinary organs. There is another remedy which ought not to be unnoticed in Chronic Rheumatism. It is the Phytolacca decandria, or Tincture of Poke Berries. It is prepared by filling a Bottle with the berries and pouring over them Brandy for a few days.

Stramonium recd by Marcet.

then give a wine-glass-full three times a day. I have tried it fifty times with much benefit and very evident advantage. As yet I have said nothing of Mercury in the cure of Rheumatism, but it is not on that account the less valuable. It should be tried when all other remedies fail. I have very generally used it in chronic rheumatism and with great benefit. It is most commonly used as an alterative in combination with Opium. Sometimes from combining it with Ipecacuanha I have derived great advantage. It is the practice of some to use, instead of Opium, the other Narcotics with mercury viz Cicuta &c. but I do not think it is attended with any advantage. Much benefit will be derived from combining with mercury the Lisbon diet drink or Decoction of Sarsaparilla. The propriety of exhibiting mercury in this disease is strongly contested by Clark a writer on the diseases of _____. It is said by him that it proves manifestly injurious; but this is certainly not true, at least, it is contrary to the experience of every one. I have frequently used it and

I have not seen an opinion, tho' it is mentioned
by Europe Arrow & am to be supposed useful –

in many cases the disease would not yield until the mouth became sore. This disease is frequently so obstinate, that, when the Ptyalism ceases, it again returns. It is therefore best, when the disease is of long standing to keep up the salivation for three or four weeks. Before I proceed, I must mention to you, that in some of the cases, in which Mercury is called for, but where too great debility exists to admit its employment, that I have seen the Nitric Acid used with the greatest advantage. It is so analagous in its effects to the mercurial preparations, that it answers all the purposes of mercury in this disease as: Baffled in my attempts to cure some of the forms of this complaint, by the preceding remedies, it is now upwards of five years since I was led, in consequence of some of my speculative notions, to the experiment of trying the Juniperus Sabina or Savin in Chronic Rheumatism. During the period which has subsequently elapsed, I have prescribed it very extensively, both in public and private practice. The results, of my numerous trials with it,

is such, that I hope it will not be deemed the language of enthusiasm when I declare, that I hold it to be entitled to be placed at the very head of the remedies in chronic rheumatism. But for a successful application, it requires a very nice discrimination, in the selection of the proper cases. My enlarged experience with the medicine has taught me some degree of certainty in its use. It is still, however, not easy by any general description, to impart the same sort of tact or knowledge. Every one will remark in many cases the coldness of the extremities and rigidity of the joints, accompanied by loss of motion and pains, which is increased by exposure to cold or withdrawing the covering during sleep. Cases of this kind are met with in all the large receptacles for the sick, and afford proofs of the inutility of our remedies. There can be no doubt that the coldness and rigidity result from the circulation being carried on languidly from debility of the extreme vessels, and that the pain is in these cases produced by a species of convulsive muscular motion, and not by inflammation, which is proven, by the pain

4 The system must be put completely and its influence kept to this will result in the slighter degree.

2 Prest Bank.

1 Why th dis is obstin or prove very serious - kept open f few weeks.

2 The Tart Quet plants b b reason; the n no tendency th th cum blister.
2 Nutter f i dis fruit or tumph dimin n cured or well.
3 combined or the Variations. Europ. or sat
we are need b it wh b to renount to.

going off without any of its usual effects, there being no effusion, nor swelling &c. My mode of exhibiting the Lavin is to give from 10 to 20 grains in Powder three times in twenty four hours - It increases the action without quickening the circulation - To be beneficial it should be continued for three or four weeks. Exhibited in this way I have found it very much used and it has seldom failed of affording relief - It has been used by many of my medical friends in this place, and they assure me of its efficacy. But whilst considering the General treatment of Rheumatism we should not overlook Local Remedies. There very frequently attends great swelling of the joints & pain, demanding our attention - The topical remedies are Blisters of a perpetual nature, & Issues with caustic. It has long been disputed which of the two are the most preferable - My experience tells me that Caustic Issues are to be preferred. It is also in these cases that the Flannel Roller may be used with the most decisive utility. Before concluding the subject of Rheumatism I must make some

1 To prevent a relapse wh is v apt to occur we
o to direct warm clothing, as flannel
next th skin & so that avoidance of all th exci-
ting causes. If the indiv lives in a cold & moist
climate we must direct a manner & more
genial temperature. Conclusion.

2 Dr. Chapin fin th course of L. 1819-20 on Rhem.

remarks on the proper Diet. Than Acute Rheumatism there is no disease in which an abstemious diet is more imperiously demanded. In many cases it should even be bread and water. I have found that by using a diet, the least stimulating, the disease has been aggravated. But when the disease assumes the Chronic Form we may permit a more stimulating diet. Tomorrow, gentlemen, I shall go on with the diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Tuesday Feby 24th Lecture 83d

For the last three or four years a great deal of my attention has been drawn to a complaint which I believe had never been before described. As the case is very accurately described in

Dr. David Davidson I shall read it.

He says "That it is a complaint of the Heart, which I apprehend is very true. Not less than nine cases have come under my observation. The patient complains of pain about the precordia, shortness of breath and difficult respiration. The

patient becomes terrified and thinks that very little aggravation of the disease would produce death. The difficulty is increased by taking food and also by laying on the back. There is great pulsation of the Carotid arteries, noise in the ears, & pain in the heads. In many cases I could percieve the pulsation of the Heart to move the bedclothes. The pulse is always vigorous - Towards the conclusion of the disease the symptoms are always aggravated, and effusion of water takes place in the cavity of the abdomen. This disease has always succeeded an attack of Rheumatic fever - the inflammation and pain of the extremities after the continuance of the disease for a few weeks, altogether subsided. There was also a great disposition to dropsy. All those whom I have seen with this complaint were young persons - Out of the nine cases, which I saw, seven proved fatal - one survived four years and the other of the two recovered. His recovery is attributed to a very rigid adherence to a vegetable and milk diet. In the seven cases

which terminates fatally the Heart, was, on dissection, found enlarged, and, in one of the cases, there was an effusion of water in the pericardium - The left ventricle was much enlarged, and in many the heart was found of an unusually pale colour. Since this publication has appeared the disease has been described by many physicians, and of all the cases which have been recorded, one only recovered. To be successful, the disease should always be attacked, in its acute state, and the management is the same, as that advised in Retrocedent Gout. viz. First, by Copious venesection and then by Diaphoretic and stimulating remedies. This disease has heretofore gone under the title of Angina Pectoris.

Within the last three or four days I have been requested to lecture on the Venereal disease. Why so I do not know. I trust it is for the benefit of others and not for yourselves. It is not my intention to enter fully upon this subject at this advanced period of the course. Many very elaborate treatises on it, are in your possession - I. It is well known that the

venereal disease among many various modifications assumes the two leading forms of Gonorrhœa & Syphilis. For a long time the were supposed to be the same disease, but it is now pretty generally admitted that the are different diseases and demand different modes of treatment. If it were necessary I could produce facts to prove them so, but it is not now my intention to enter fully into this subject. In the management of Gonorrhœa every practicioner will exclaim against the use of Mercury in the early stage, and indeed of constitutional remedies of every kind. It is now more than half a century since this complaint was first managed by injections and many are the formulæ both either in simple solution and in combination which have been advised. After all it would appear that none has answered better than the following.

℞. Sulphat Zinci grs 8
Sacchar: Satur: grs 10
℞. Opii ——— ℥j
Gum: Arab: ——— ℥ij
Aquæ Pluv: ——— ℥viij
} fiat Solutio.

In the employment of this, or any other injection,

we should always so graduate our ingredients, as that they will create but a slight sensation in the urethra, or else the will prove injurious by producing Hernia Humoralis or produce irritability of the neck of the bladder. Diluted drinks should be copiously taken so act as Diuretics, and they are of decided advantage especially when there is much pain and inflammation. My experience with them is such that I am satisfied that in the forming stage, they alone are adequate to the removal of the disease - Where there is much inflammation with Chordee and Ardor Urinæ the following will be found useful.

℞. Gum opii gr viij
Gum camph: g. xx
Aquæ Bull: ℥ viij
} Dissolve & strain thro' a fine bag.

This is a very valuable prescription and from which I have very often experienced very good effects - The liberal use of Opium, where the disease is attended with much irritation; should not be neglected, and it very often, alone, affords a complete cure. My allusion now is to the internal exhibition of opium. The efficacy of it is so certain that one of the most able practicioners of this

city, Dr. Kuhn, relied upon it alone. He gave one grain of it, night and morning, and, he says, he never was so successful with any other remedy. My own experience does not enable me to repeat with sufficient confidence this observation, but the authority of Dr. Kuhn is as great as that of any other physician and he ought to be entitled to the greatest credit. Ever since I have entered upon the exercise of my profession, I have trusted to the Copaiva exclusively, in the management of this disease, and my confidence in its powers has increased, and is fully confirmed. This is no new practice. The Balsam Copaiva was long ago employed in gonorrhoea, though, in the final stages, when the inflammatory symptoms had subsided, and the doses were small and insufficient. My experience has taught me to pursue entirely a different course. Commencing with the medicine on the very accession of the disease, I am utterly regardless of all the appearances of inflammation, such as ardor urinæ, chordee &c. No remedy, indeed is better calculated to relieve these symptoms, than the Copaiva itself. The proper dose is about ~~f~~40 drops

more or less, according to circumstances, to be repeated morning, noon, and night. It is conveniently taken dropped on sugar, or on a little wine or milk. Thus administered a cure is commonly effected in three or four days, and sometimes even in a shorter period.

In the treatment of Gonorrhoea, one caution, at least, should always be enjoined on patients, who are desirous of a speedy cure. It is an entire abstinence from every heating article of food or drink and a state of complete repose. Without low living, and rest, this and all other plans of managing the disease, are counteracting, and rendered comparatively of little use. There are two circumstances which interfere with the exhibition of the copaiba, and detract from its utility. It sometimes purges, and when it does, its efficacy is lost or greatly diminished. We should here combine Laudanum with it which commonly checks this prejudicial tendency. But if it should not, the medicine may be discontinued for a few days, untile the bowels recover their tone. To the stomach of some persons, the copaiva is also

exceedingly offensive, so much so indeed, that it cannot be retained. It is often very difficult to overcome this prejudice as it hardly possible to disguise the taste of this article. In my various endeavors to disguise the taste of this article, I do not know that I have succeeded better, than by one of the following prescriptions.

℞. Bals: Copaiv: } āā ℥ss
Sp. Nitr: dulc: }
Sp. Lavend: comp: - - ℥ij
Succ: Theb: - - - ℥j
Pulv: Gum: Arab: ℥ij
Aqua Font: ——— ℥iij

Mist.

vel

℞. Bals: Copaiv: } āā ℥ss.
Spt: Nitr: Dulc: }
Album ovi - - - vel ij
Sacch: Purif: - - - ℥j
Succ: Theb: ℥j
Aq: Font: ——— ℥iij

Stir these ingredients very intimately together in a mortar and then add

Mist: ft:

Of these mixtures the dose is a tablespoonful three times a day. On the use of the copaiva, I am thus precise in my instructions, because I do really conceive that I am suggesting a very important practical improvement, and one, perhaps, on which information, cannot

elsewhere be prescribed. No complaint of so slight a nature, is so troublesome to the patient, or more vexatious to the practicioner than Gonorrhoea. Contrasted with the ordinary mode of treating it by injection, the plan which I propose has several advantages. It is more convenient to the patient - It produces no swelled testicle. It occasions no strictures - It leaves no gleet - It is more prompt and certain in the cure. In what manner the copaiva operates in this case I am not prepared to say. It does, indeed, in some degree, seem an anomaly, that so heating and active a stimulant, should be salutary under such circumstances. Nothing, however, is more absurd, or leads to grosser fallacies, than speculations on the precise properties, or modus operandi of medicines. Could any one suppose that turpentine, the most acrid, perhaps, of all the irritants, would allay the heat, sooth the pain, and arrest or subdue the inflammation of a burn? It would appear that the copaiva is distinguished in a very eminent degree, by the property of a specific relation to the genital and urinary organs, and to the whole

whole of the neighbouring parts. This is evinced, independently of the facts, which have already been mentioned, by the great relief which it affords in strangury from blisters, as well as in hæmorrhoidal tumors. Notwithstanding, however, what I have said in relation to the powers of the copaiva in this disease, we are not always to expect it to succeed. There is perhaps no medicine, which is so apt to be adulterated, or to be met with of an inferior quality. Where this happens, we shall be uniformly disappointed. There is not a drop of the genuine, unadulterated article now in the whole city. The efficacy of this article does not rest on my authority solely. It has been employed by the physicians in England, as well as by those of this country. It appears from late accounts which I have recieved that Messrs Abernethy and Horne have dropped the use of injections, and rest the treatment altogether to the Balsam Copaiva in the management of Gonorrhœa. They also advise to guard against its adulteration.

In the advanced stage of Gonorrhœa, when the inflammation is subdued and the discharge becomes thin and watery it is called Gleet. It has long been customary

to resort to the Balsam Copaiba in this stage. But it has much less efficy here than in the early stage. I do not know whether it is not inferior to the Cubebs Rosin or other Ureterinterinate preparations. The Rosin I have used with advantage in doses of from 8 to 10 grains, three or four times in 24 hours. Much has been said of the Tincture Cantharides in this complaint, but I have never had much advantage from it and cannot recommend it to you. The Uva Ursi is much superior to it in Gleet. more than once I have cured inveterate cases by this medicine alone. It should be given in doses of from 20 to 30 grains. four or five times in twenty four hours. Not a little has been said of the Muriate of Iron. It is but an equivocal remedy. I have now and then tried, and my success has not inspired me with much confidence in its efficacy.

As the discharge is sometimes kept up by local debility of the Urethra, not a little benefit will be derived from the use of Tonic & astringent Injections. The following is one of the best. ℞. Pulv: Kino ℥ij } Dissolve & strain.
Alum — ℥i
Opium gr xx
Water. ℥xij } To be used as other injections.

Now and then great benefit will be derived from Galls. Rj. Pulv: Galls: ℥ij to be infused in Boiling Water ℥viij. Strain and use. One of the most useful injections I have ever used in Gleet where it depends on debility is Tar Water as made according to the Dispensatory. In the course of my practice I have cured one hundred cases with it. When you wish actively to stimulate the Urethra the following will be found very useful.

Rj. Sulph: Cupri grs xxj
Opium ——— grs xx
Aqua: Bull: — ℥viij. fiat solution & inject.

It is much used in this city and has become notorious. By the common people it is called the Three Blues. It is a very powerful and oftentimes a very effectual injection. The following may also be used.

Rj. Mur: Hydrar: grs iij
Mur: Ammon: grs xx
Fetid Water ℥viij
} fiat solutio. and inject.

Very frequently I have cured Gleet, when all other remedies failed, by using a Saturated Solution of Common Salt. Sea Water also answers very well.

These different injections, however, failing, we should entertain the suspicion that a Stricture exists in the Urethra. It is by no means uncommon for the cure to be protracted by a stricture, the irritation of which keeps up the discharge. The examination should be made with a Bougie and if a stricture exists, the proper remedies for its removal should be resorted to. Even if no stricture should exist the introduction of a bougie will of effect a cure, by exciting a new irritation in the Urethra. It has been, heretofore, customary to use the bougie, and, to render it more stimulating, to smear it with Tar ointment or Oil. It induces inflammation in the Urethra, which overcomes the weak morbid action of the part, and cures the disease. All these remedies, however, failing; I have known the complaint to be very frequently cured by Sea-Bathing - I have also seen it cured by Exercise, especially on Horseback. This, when the disease is kept up by relaxation or debility of the Urethra will very generally effect a cure - I have also known a pint of Wine effect a cure. Much benefit will often be derived from the use of

Porter. Now and then a generous diet will cure the patient - It is very seldom that we cannot effect a cure by the ordinary injections - However, when they fail, you must resort to the other remedies which I have so fully detailed to you.

Wednesday Feby 25th Lecture 84th

By a very natural transition, I pass from the consideration of Gonorrhoea to that of Syphilis. As, however, already intimated, I shall not dwell long on this complaint - My object is, chiefly, to present to you some new views on this subject, leaving you to obtain the rest of the necessary information from books. From the universal terror first excited by this complaint, practicioners were prone to suspect that every disease of the Genital organs had its origin in venereal coition. This anxiety has been and still continues to be the source of much mischief - Contrary to the very general opinion I am persuaded that Syphilis is, comparatively speaking, a very rare ~~disease~~ occurrence, and that many cases to which I am called, upon the supposition of their being it, are not of this nature.

In all warm climates the secreting surfaces of the organs of generation are apt to take on a morbid condition, the secretions becoming acrid, excoriating the parts, and producing ulcers, in appearance very much like chancres, and which may be by inexperienced practicioners be mistaken for or hastily confounded with them. By consulting the writers of antiquity we shall find a great variety of the affections of the Genital organs which are analagous. The Old Testament itself, furnishes the same evidence. The ancient Inhabitants of the East were, therefore, acquainted with it, & liable to it, and it is not improbable, that the practice of circumcision was instituted to prevent such complaints, and, in order to render it more sacred, was interwoven with the purposes of religion. By the removal of the prepuce the complaint was obviated, as it prevented the virus from collecting in its folds. The Ulcers to which I have alluded commence like chancres, run the same course and are attended with the same effects, among which the swellings of the Inguinal Glands are the most conspicuous.

Nevertheless, there are some peculiarities, by which they may be distinguished. It may be generally remarked that where there is no venereal taint the Ulcer is more shallow, has less indurated edges & less raised, pours out corrosive matter more copiously and moreover will scab over, which is never the case with a chancre. The ordinary washes of Sugar of Lead or Soap & water in many cases of the preceding affection will either effect a cure or render the aspect of the sore more healthy and less ambiguous. Very often, however, these Ulcers will not yield to the common remedies, and result in the loss of the prepuce and glans penis. In such cases the proper mode of practice is precisely analagous to that of Syphilis, with the exception of Mercury, which is never to be given, as, in many cases, it aggravates the disease. It is proper at first, in order to change the condition of the Ulcers, to touch them with caustic, or sprinkle them with Burnt alum or Carbonate of lime. After the eschar is removed the Ulcers must be washed with a solution of Corrosive Sublimate or any other stimulating lotion. If an Ulcer of this kind becomes Phagedenic, which it

often does, it must be washed with a decoction of Bark or Tincture of Myrrh. When it becomes irritable the Narcotics, as Opium, must be employed; though on the whole a Decoction of Cicuta may be preferred. It has happened to me, that from improper management in the commencement, the Ulcer has assumed a very alarming aspect. I have seen the disease extending its ravages deep into the very substance of the penis, and throwing up unhealthy granulations - Circumstances like this demand the free use of the Caustic, and Mercurial fumigations will be found extremely serviceable. Cinnabar sprinkled on coals will be the best for this purpose. But tho' the disease which I have described is totally distinct from the venereal, still it follows it so closely in its symptoms, that it now and then becomes a general affection of the system. More than once I have seen these ulcers give rise to tumours in the groin, sore throat, & even to eruptions on the surface of the body: It is now many years since I first promulgated the preceding opinions doctrines with respect to this peculiar disease, which I have

proven totally correct, but, which are, nevertheless, considered by many as totally unfounded. But, perhaps, a different fate now awaits them. There has lately appeared a work on this subject, written by Mr. Carmichael, a surgeon, of Dublin, in which my views are fully to be seen. Without entering into detail I may, perhaps, make make you acquainted with the leading principles and opinions of the work. This ingenious writer mentions that there are three distinct poisons, which operate on the Genital organs, producing three seperate, distinct, and complete diseases. The 1st is the Syphilitic poison, which is accompanied by chancre and followed by a scaly eruption of the skin. These are considered by him as the genuine effects of Syphilis. The 2nd is the Gonorrhoeal poison. This is characterized by a superficial ulcer, destitute of induration or elevation, the edges being contracted. The Gonorrhoeal virus, he also mentions affects the Glans penis and prepuce, and contends that these two are different diseases. But when he acknowledges the distinction between Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, he alleges that Gonorrhoea is sometimes followed by the same constitutional symptoms as Syphilis, viz Nodes, &c. with this exception, however, that the cutaneous eruption is not scaly but papillar and

pointed - The 3d Species of Poison is accompanied by a primary sloughing Ulcer, often Phagedenic, from the commencement. Mr. Carmichael professes that he is not acquainted with the nature of the source of this kind of virus. My opinion is that it is produced from the morbid secretion I have already noticed. I have seen these ulcers myself and they are also accurately described in writings of great authority. There can be no doubt, that the Ulcers described in the Old Testament, and by Hippocrates and Celsus, arise from connection with women. Carmichael appears to be ignorant of any but those which arise from the morbid secretions themselves. These secretions are by no means confined to the male sex alone. Females are also subject to discharges which corrode the soft parts - I know a gentleman, from the West Indies whose wife is affected with a species of Leucorrhœa, who never copulates with her, but he is affected with an Ulcer. Two years ago I attended the same person who at that time was affected with Phymosis, which I discovered to proceed from the same species of Ulcer. He was cured without the use of mercury. There is not a day in which I do not, in the course of my practice, meet with ulcers of the same kind.

From the General Treatment of this disease Mr. Carmichael excludes mercury and trusts the cure to Antimony, Mezereon, Sassafras, guiacum, and Sarsaparilla &c. The Topical applications are lotions, composed of Solutions of Mercury and Lime. In the proportions of 10 grains of Corrosive sublimate to ℥j of Lime water. Difficulties arise with me as to the degree of confidence which ought to be placed in this work. Who is this Mr. Carmichael whom I have so strongly presented to your attention? That he is a man of strong talents is proven by the numerous valuable publications which he has given to the medical world. He has also for more than twenty years attended one of the largest Hospitals in Europe, it is impossible that the opinions of such a man can be trifled with. The work which he has written upon this subject I have had reprinted for your use, and I recommend it very strongly to your attention as a revelation of truth upon the venereal disease. As regards the Treatment of real Syphilis, my own experience has satisfied me that the use of Mercury has been too far pushed. As a general rule it may be laid down that

a very moderate Salivation will generally suffice. It will be better to enter the system gradually than to attack it too suddenly. Many of the most obstinate cases may be cured by Topical applications with recurring to constitutional treatment. Never have I found it necessary to prescribe Mercury in the early stage of Chancre. Before the matter is absorbed days, weeks, and even months, will superveene, and before this is the case our remedies are to be entirely local. Believing as I do that the supposed cause of the constitutional affection is entirely owing to an erroneous pathology, and that in no case matter is absorbed, I have hitherto pursued a mode of treatment principly Local.

It has been my custom, when called early, to destroy the ulcer so completely as to prevent constitutional disease from occurring This may be done by the application of Caustic, which converts it into a healthy sore, and generally it soon after speedily heals. My practice in this stage is equally the same as that employed for the bites of rabid and poisonous animals. By the timely application of caustic to the wound we may prevent Canine madness, and it is attended with the same effect in this case. The fact is that all the dis-

cases which are produced by inoculation, or the insertion of matter under the skin are so entirely sympathetical, that if we alter the local we also alter the constitutional affection. Do we not see this every day in the variolous disease. If the pustule be rubbed over we destroy altogether its action on the part. We substitute for it the Phlegmonic inflammation and by its operation an effect is produced which prevents small pox. The same takes place in Chancre, for by the use of the caustic we destroy the nature of the sore, and prevent the general contamination of the system. It may be interesting to you to know, that a practice, which has not as yet ~~been many advocates~~ been generally recieved, has, nevertheless, had many advocates, in London. By accounts which I have lately recieved from London, it appears that nothing has attracted more attention than a publication, which is said to have originated from very high authority. In it we are told that in the treatment of Chancre we are to employ remedies entirely local, without pursuing any other treatment whatever. It is stated, that, in but one, out of four cases, where local remedies were employed, did constitutional symptoms arise, that in no one of these

cases the constitutional affection was of a syphilitic nature, and, that all these cases were cured without the use of mercury. When the author of this publication grants this I am fully satisfied that he grants every thing that can be advanced for its utility and value.

Thursday Feby. 26th Lecture 85th.

In the management of the Ulcer of the penis, the manner of dressing it is of the utmost importance. The careless manner in which this is generally done is one cause of the difficulties experienced in the cure. In the 1st place, we should prevent the attrition of the sore, which is occasioned by the constant playing of the prepuce over the glans penis. This may be done by drawing the prepuce back behind the glans and confining it there by means of adhesive plaister. We should next place the patient in a recumbent posture at all events, he should be confined to the house. As regards the nature of the remedies to be employed I have nothing to add to what I have already said. After the nature of the sore is changed, it is to be treated like every other ulcer. But I must remark that all ulcers on the penis are disposed to take on a lax and phagedenic disposition, and must be treated by stimu-

lating remedies - For this purpose Lotions succeed better than Ointments. This is especially the case in females. The parts being naturally soft, the ulcer is lax and spreads thro' the cellular membrane very rapidly, and more than ordinary difficulty will be experienced in the cure. The prevailing opinion, that, in Lues Venerea the whole system is affected by the venereal virus, has led to the use of Mercury in all cases, and by such erroneous opinions the Mercurial disease is brought on, which is worse than syphilis itself, and infinitely more unmanageable. I shall not enter into a minute description of it, but shall merely remark, that the Mercurial disease so accurately resembles the venereal that it is very difficult to distinguish them. By recurring to authors on this subject you will find that mercurial chancres and buboes are very common and that ulcers in the throat, diseased periosteum &c. are very frequent occurrences in the mercurial disease. Eruptions are also a common occurrence - They have lately excited much attention and demand our particular care. These Eruptions from the use of Mercury, for the sake of perspicuity have been divided into 3 species. Viz. Hydra mitis febris, Hydra simplex febris, and 3d Hydra maligna f.

The cure of them is not to be conducted by the use of mercury, but instead of which every atom of it is to be proscribed and we are to substitute for it a diet nourishing and stimulating, and use every thing which can strengthen the mind and invigorate the body. Even in the genuine form of Syphilis much less mercury is required than is generally employed. My practice is to introduce the mercury gradually into the system, keeping up a gentle Ptyalism for two or three weeks, and regulating its use by its effects on the system. If the patient mends under this treatment I continue it, but where he is injured by the mercury and no cure is effected we are to conclude that we have done wrong and quit it without delay. It is now customary, when mercury fails to resort to the Acids ~~and~~, particularly the Nitric, and to the Stimulating diaphoretics, as the Mezereon, guiacum, Sarsaparilla, Sassafras &c. They are to be exhibited copiously in decoction. Not less than a pint should be taken daily and use should it without intermission. In conjunction with these the Nitric Acid has proven of very great service, but I have in my practice generally given it alone. To be beneficial, it

should be given in large doses. We should not give less than ℥ij daily, and in some cases, I have given double that quantity. The case to which it is peculiarly applicable is where the ulcer is open and phagedenic, has a frightful appearance and occasions great pain to the patient. It is, however, customary to wash the diluted Nitric acid when it is exhibited internally, and in this way I have found it very serviceable. The nitric acid, which long ago was very much used is now too much neglected. I have reason to believe that it is of the greatest service in many of those diseases which have a tendency to spread, and particularly in the disease before us. The different preparations of Gold have been much recommended for their efficacy in the cure of Syphilis: I know nothing of their utility, as they have not yet been tried in this city, and I myself have not had any personal experience with them, but if they are possessed of half the virtues ascribed to them, we need not seek farther for remedies to cure syphilis. It is said that they cure without producing salivation or derangement of the functions of the body, and that no climate or season can operate

as an obstacle to their use, or detract an atom from their utility. My persuasion is, however, that the virtues of Gold have been exceedingly exaggerated, and although there may be valuable properties in the medicine, yet it is wholly insufficient to the cure of Syphilis, and, that of all the remedies which been mentioned, we shall find that mercury is the only one which is entitled to our fullest confidence. This observation is also made by Pearson, who is, perhaps, the highest living authority on this subject. Many of the remedies which I have already enumerated will often suspend the disease for a time, but it will ultimately return and break out under a more aggravated form unless the cure is effected by mercury. Mr. Scott, who resides in Bengal and who first introduced the Nitric acid into practice in the cure of Syphilis, says, that the reason why the European practicioners have not been so successful with the article as he has, in the cure of this complaint, is, because they have used the medicine in too pure a state, that it is the Nitro-Muriatic acid, and not the Nitric acid alone, which possesses the properties he alledges. Whether this is so or not I am not prepared to say from my own

experience alone. There is great discrimination necessary in the use of the Nitric Acid. While, however, I admit that Mercury alone is sufficient to effect a cure, I must remark that there is a choice in its preparation, & the mode of its administration. Every practicioner in the use of it generally employs the mechanical preparations and of these the Unguent: mercuriale and Blue pill are the best. As regards the Corrosive sublimate we are wholly unable to trust to it alone in the treatment of Syphilis, at least it is so said by Pearson, but there are some who oppose him, and it is almost impossible to come at a proper conclusion. Directed by my own experience I always commence the treatment of the first stage, with the Blue-pill and Mercurial friction and in the second stage I employ the Corrosive sublimate.
As among other modes of managing syphilis it is proper that I should mention the Mercurial fumigation. It was at first a very fashionable remedy, but it lost its credit, and was for a time wholly rejected. The practice, however, has been again revived and is now resorted

to by Abernethy of London, whom I have seen use it. It is by him very highly recommended. He says "that it effects a cure in a much shorter time than any other mode of administering Mercury - There are many peculiar affections in which, from the irritation it excites or other causes, mercury cannot be exhibited internally and in such cases the fumigation is particularly applicable." But it must not be concealed from you, that Mr. Pearson is entirely of a different opinion with respect to the mercurial fumigation. It is said by him that it arrests the progress of the disease and only suspends it for a time, but that it soon returns in a more aggravated form, than before its use." It is not easy to reconcile two such different opinions, unless we suppose the cases, in the Lock Hospital, in which Mr Pearson used it, to be of the most inveterate kind, and demanded more mercury than could be introduced into the system in this way. I have never tried this practice nor is it resorted to by the practicioners in this city. I am persuaded, however, on the authority of Mr Abernethy that the mercurial fumigations are alone adequate to the cure of most cases of the venereal

disease. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that the Mercurial friction is superior to the Mercurial fumigation. The friction is the best form of using mercury. It is the safest and by far the most efficacious. It very often happens, where from irritation of the bowels, or other circumstances, that mercury cannot be given internally, it also very often happens that mercury cannot at all be introduced into the system by the Alimentary canal. How it operates I do not know but I have very often remarked it myself. Very often, in these cases, purging arises and carries off the effects of the mercury, but it must also be mentioned that purging frequently awakens the susceptibility of the system to the action of this medicine. When mercury fails of affecting the system I have often succeeded by purging, in awakening the susceptibility of the stomach to its action. Many practicioners in this city can confirm this fact. It may be collected from what I have said that the venereal disease is a much rarer disease than is generally supposed. Ulcers of the penis very rarely arise from venereal contact, and where timely attention is bestowed, they may be cured, without having

recourse to constitutional treatment. But where true Lues venerea, and its consequent symptoms, arise I always resort to the mercurial preparations, believing that no other remedy will effect a perfect cure. It has been alledged that this practice is dangerous and unwarrantable, but there is no one will say so who has tried it. The objections to it have been raised upon theory alone. Do you not know that I have called upon many whom I have treated in this way and I have never discovered any injury to result from this practice - Could any patient of mine go to another practicioner

It is well known that I have been very extensively employed in this disease, and I assure you that I have never employed in a single instance, a grain of mercury in chancre, and that I have never failed to effect a cure. This assertion I have often made, and it has never been denied. Even should this practice fail, what is the evil that would result from it, or can it be productive of any important injury. If I fail in the application of topical remedies, I resort to constitutional ones. If after the local treatment alone has not succeeded and the patient returns with

confirmed Lues venerea, what is next to be done? It is, of course, necessary from what I have said to resort to mercury and I pledge my life that I would as soon cure the patient by this plan of treatment, as if mercury had been employed from the commencement. I cannot deny, my total want of confidence in mercury in the cure of chancre, and in preventing constitutional disease. If it will be asked why? I answer, It is because I have seen chancre take place even when the patient was under salivation. Thus we have seen a patient, who was under a salivation for the cure of dropsy, contract the complaint, even so as to produce chancre & bubo. This is owing to the disease being situated so near the confines of the circulation, that general remedies will not attack it. This is no more than happens with the smale pox virus. But, I must retaliate on my opponents, and state some of the injuries which result from their mode of practice. They say there is no harm in using mercury in every little sore. If so this Lapapson of the Materia Medica has been shorn of his hair and robbed of his energy. It is proven that Mercury, in many instances has been productive of the greatest injury. But it will be said by

its advocates that if mercury is so injurious in the venereal disease, we do we not meet with the same effects from it, in other diseases? But the fact is that we do meet with them Are not the prostration of strength, the debility of the system and the profuse Ptyalism, to be at all regarded? They are and, we know them to be injurious - The venereal disease is different in its effects from every other, and mercury given at this time possesses powers sui generis. It is remarked by Mr. Hunter, that from the copious and long continued use of mercury a new disease will arise which resembles very much the venereal. Do we not find mercury in many instances possessing peculiar modes of operation. In cachectic complaints we may often witness its injurious effects, most frequently however in Scrofula. Who are they who dare make opposition to me on this subject. Do they wish that we should kneel down and worship Mr. Hunter, and worship him as the divinity of this lower world? But my neck is too stiff to bend to these unholy exercises. Their practices are pernicious and ought to be trampled under, and repudiated. With this, however, I have no concern. As a humane disciple of Phylanthropy I must obey her dictates, and follow her

in all cases. Where I to abandon truth in such cases, I
very much fear that God would abandon me.

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